harm and an evil be was doing; but be replied it was no harm - that it was rather a good than

ir. Baddeley—Was this in the sacristy? Vitness—Yes; I did not retern from the church the same door at which I entered.

Ir. Baddeley—Did be make you any presents? Vitness (with great contemp)—A bit of sweetast from time to time (Great haughter) The new form time to time (Great haughter). And my her died from illness arising out of it. Pross examined by the Actorney General—I left ples on the 16th of January, and my mother acoponied me to Civita Venabla. A Dominican ner named Screuli, induced me to come to Eng-d.

ather named Screuli, induced me to come to Engand.

The Atterney-General.—How did he know you nad anything to say on the subject?

Witness.—Because I went to the tribunals at Saples, and it was a well known thing; the trial look place in Naples about therteen or fourteen years ago; in cenning to this country everything I have required I have had, but no money, for it was not necessary; I came alone a great part of the journey, but it is a Phillipsan father who has taken care of me, and I don't know what or how much he has paid; I have been in England about two months, and while in Paris met with the witness Giustin; we are new living together, and we have talked together about the business; I have not conversed with any priest since coming over to give evidence; when I went to put money under the image of the saint, I saw Dr. Achilli alone; there were other people coming to pay, but of Dominican monks none except him; the sacristy was a first from—there was a second where the vestments were kept, and there was a third where he sat; the door of the sacristy was in one way, and the entrance to these other rooms in another; I went to the sacristy to put down my name, but the money was paid at the end of the year, and this was done by many; I used to go at different hours, when I knew Dr. Achilli would be engaged on this particular business; it was in the morning, about nine or ten, when the act happened, and between November and December, but I do not remember the exact date; I went through the church to get to the sacristy, and there were many people in the church at the time; I went in and presented allittle November and December, but I do not remember the exact date; I went through the church to got to the sacristy, and there were many people in the church at the time; I went in and presented a little book, which he took and turned over; he then looked the door, and I felt some fear, but he said, "Be quiet, or channe will grow out of it;" I kept on saying that I wanted to go out; I said, "You are a pricet, let me go," and he replied, 'Oh, this is no sin," (laughter:) I did not scream; I did not knew as much as I know now; I did not, however, faint or lose my consciousness; he kept saying to me, "Quiett" but he did not put his hand on, my mouth, and if I had been able to call I could have done so, but I had not the strength; I stood a quarter of an hour after the set was so mitted.

The Attorney General—Why?

Witness—Because be said to me "You are all red in the face now; you had better wait and go out by the monks' entrance, and not through the church." The exit from the sacristy in that way was also locked, but with a sort of latch, and not a large key; Dr. Achilli showed me the way out, opening the door and looking if there was anybody of what had happened, but when I had increased so much in size that I sould not conceal the fact I told my mother; Dr. Achilli knew that I was in the family way, but demediathat he had anything to do with it; he gave me sweetmeats both before and after the act happened, and previously he inquired if I had brothers and sisters; Dr. Achilli resided in Naples a year or more after I spoke to my mother.

This terminated the cross-examination, and at

mother.

This terminated the cross-examination, and at half past 4 o'clock the Court rose, reserving re-examination till the following day.

On the 24th the proceedings were brought to a slose, having lasted four days, when the jury retired at half past eight o'clock, and returned into Court

at half past eight e'clock, and returned into Court at cloven.
On their return it was asked, "Are you agreed en your verdiet?"
The Foreman.—Yes; on the nineteenth charge we find proved. All the rest we find not proved. (Sensation and partial cheering.)
Lord Campbell.—The circteenth charge respects Dr. Achill's being deprived of his professorship, and prohibited from preaching and hearing confession. You find that to be proved?
The Foreman.—Yes my lord, proved.
Lord Campbell.—And you find none of the other allegations proved?
The Foreman and several Jurors.—No, none of the others (Hore the people in the court, beginning to

The Fereman and several Jurors —No, none of the sthers (Hore the people in the court, beginning to understand the verdict, burst out into a vigorous sheer, which no one attempted to suppress)

Lord Campbell —With regard, then, to the plea of not guilty. The first plea is not guilty. You see that involves the publication and the question whether it was of a libellous nature.

A Juror—Not guilty That what we find.

Lord Campbell—No; understand me The first plea is not guilty; and that involves the question whether it is proved that involves the libellous? Do not mind the truth of the charges at all. As to this, say only on that do you find him guilty; and that it was of a libellous nature?

The Foreman—Yes, guilty

that it was of a libelless nature?

The Foreman—Yes, guilty.
Lord Campbell—On that you find him guilty.
There is then a verdiet for the crown on that. Then we come to the justification; and on the justification, you find that the only part of it which is proved is the 19th, respecting Dr. Achilei being deprived of his professorship, and prohibited from preaching and from hearing confession.

A Juror—Yes, that is the verdiet.
Lord Campbell—Wast a moment, and let me see.
That is (after a pause), you find that that is true which is alleged in the decree of the Inquisition, as

ged in the

far as that decree goes?

A Juror—Yes
Lord Campbell—So far as that decree goes. You don't find as to the reasons for the decree, but as to

con't find as to the reasons for the decree, but as to the decree itself?

The Foreman—Yes, only that.

Lord Campbell—Very well. Then you find it to be true that Dr. Achilli was suspected from the celebration of mass prohibited from any cure of souls, and from preaching, and from hearing confession, and from exercising his secretotal office in any way, according to the decree of the Inquisition. And all the rest you find not to be proved?

The Foreman—Not to our satisfaction.

Lord Campbell—Very well. Then on the justification I direct a verdict to be entered for the Crown, on that issue as well as on the plea of not guilty; and that special finding I, of course, will report to the court when necessary. (Here again a loud choor was given by the througed court.) I now discharge you, gentlemen, from your attendance, and beg to thank you. (Ronewed cheers)

A Juror—I beg your fordship to understand that we did not consider this case as regards Protostantism and Catholicism. We only looked at it as a matter of fact.

Lord Cambbell—Oh. I am sure you have dealt

natter of fact.

Lord Campbell—Oh, I are sure you have dealt with it conscientiously.

with it conscientiously.

Another hearty obser was now given, which the Judge did not for a moment attempt to check.

Some conversation took place between the judge, jury, and the counsel, respecting the fees to be paid to the jury. All parties agreed that it was a "hard case;" but the judge waid be had no power to grant anything like an indemnity, and, accordingly, only the customary nominal fee was paid to saot juryman. Immediately afterwards the assemblage dispersed.

The Emigration to Australia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 19—The Cunard Company have nearly completed their arrange-ments for running the new line of first class line of steamships to Australia via Chagres and Panama, in connection with their mail steamers from Liver-

ments for running the new line of first class line of steamships to Australia via Chagres and Panama, in connection with their mail steamers from Liverpool to New York.

The first firm who announced their determination to create a direct steam communication between Liverpool and Australia, wore Mosers Vianna, Jones, and Chapple; but finding that they would have the powerful competition of the Cunard Company, as well as the proprietors of the Great Britain maint them, they abandoned the idea. With no other steamships in opposition, their proposed line gould no doubt have been a good speculation to themselves, while it would have been of considerable accommodation to persons wishing for the advantages of a rapid communication with the Australian ports; but with larger steamships in competition, at comparativly small rates of passage, the matter assumed a different aspect. Mesers Vianna & Comman, however, congratulate themselves in having precipitated the establishment of a direct steam precipitated the establishment of a direct steam remnunication between Liverpool and the Australian ports, and in having consequently laid the public under no slight obligation to them.

Besides the two lines of steamers just established, there is a large number of sailing vessels periodically leaving this port, all of them carrying their full complement of passengers. On Wednesday the Maria, 2,000 tons burden, and the Hibernia, 1,500 tons, went into the river, the former with about the same sumber of passengers. In addition to these, between 10 and 40 vessels will be despatched before the end of August for Australia. There are already advertised, the City of Lincoln. 1,160 tons; Serampore, 1,400 tons; Delta, 1,500 tons; Conner, 1,500 tons; Earl of Desby. 2,000 tons; John Bunyan, 1,800 tons; Cambridge, 1,900 tons; John Bunyan, 1,800 tons; Cambridge, 1,900 tons; Gloon tons; Birm, 700 tons; Birm, 2,000 tons; B

rective of these, the government vessels take lirer ective of these, the government vessels take out large numbers of emigrants. The Europa, a first close vessel of about 1,000 tons burthen, satisfied on Thursday, taking 384 adult passengers from the emigration depot at Birkenbead, fully two thirds of whom were Highland shepherds and agricultural laborers. The Araminta cleared out to-day (Saturday), having on board 320 adult emigrants, equal to 405 sculs. As illustrative of the disputed with which they are shipped a gry state that all the passengers entered the depot of Wednesday, and before neon on Friday they and their luggage were safe on board. The greater proportion were from the Isle of Skye. The Modina is expected to leave the Great Float at Birksohead, opposite the depot on Thursday next, with about the same number of emigrants.

emigrants.

The establishment now present an animated

emigrants.

The establishment now present an animated and interesting appearance in consequence of the continual arrival of emigrants, at least three fourths of whom are Highlanders. There are very fow Irish and English, and no Welsh. Since the depot has been opened there have not been more than six Welsh people sent to Australia by government aid, while the tide of Scotch emigrants has rapidly increased. The appearance of some of these people who are leaving the land of their birth is squaid and comfortless enough, while others are decently clad; and the bue of health upon their checks, and the beaming expression of their countenances, would rather suggest the idea that they are anticipating the pleasures of a sommor excursion, rather than that they are tearing themselves from their fatherland.

Opposite the Great Float there is an open space, which is used as a promenade. While looking at a group, on Friday, we perceived a stout, healthy looking, well-clad Scotchman, with a smiling young wife, in respectable attire, and an aged father, whose wrinkled brow and gray hat seemed illusted to the harnssing voyage before him. He and his son were "crotters," that is, they had formerly rented a few acres of ground, in the Highlands, for the purpose of tillage; but being unable to make all one's meet to their satisfaction, the son had obtained an order to be sent to Australia at the government expense, and not wishing to leave the head of the house to the tender mercies of the Poor Law Union, they had raised the full amount of passage money (£15) to enable them them to take him along with them.

The duties of Mr. and Mrs Smith, the superintendent and matron, during the last six weeks, have, as may readily be supposed, been exceedingly laborious.

ABFAIRS IN HUNGARY—VISIT OF THE EMPEROR—
AMBRICAN STEAMBOATS ON THE DANUBE—EFFECT
OF THE GREAT KYHEITION—NEW VOOGALIST.

(Vienna letter, June 16th in the London Times,]
It may appear somewhat singular that so few details of any interest are given in our papers concerning the Emperor's tour in Hungary, but it must
not be forgetten that no corre-pondent can venture
to communicate nows which could by any possibility give umbrage to the authorities. A very goncral idea prevals that the sovereign will not return
to Vienna before the 10th of August, and this has
found an echo in papers which ought to be better
informed on the subject; it is highly probable that
he may be back in a week or ten days, as I learn
that a special train with the so-called "salooncarrisge," is to be kept in readiness for
him at Prosaburg. It does not admit of a
coubt that the monarch intends visiting the
whole of Hungary in the course of the summer, as
preparations for his reception are now being made
as well in the southern as in the northern districts.
Everything has hitherto gone on smoothly enough,
though it has been remarked in some parts of the
country that the black yellow flag is much less
agreeable to the people than the national tricolour.
As the projected zwanziger distribution did not take
place, it is probable that the spontaneous enthusizem rendered it unnecessary. As a correction to
the statement made is one of my recont letters it may
be remarked that the national costume now and then
worn by the Emperor since he has been in Hungary
is that of a colonel of the first regiment of hussars,
which bears his name. On Thursday he will be in
Arad, and on Friday, after visiting Vilagos, he goes
by way of Sirreand, Kis-Jeno, and Szalonta, to Gross
wardein, which during the revolution was one of the
great hot-beds of Magyarism.

It is not difficult to see that, somer er later, serious misunderstanding will arise between the array
and the gens-d'armer, because the later
are far better paid and elothed, but now the feoing

heat, the house was crowded to excess whenever she was to sing.

What are the Hights of Prussia to Neufchatet?

[Fom the London Heraid (gov't organ), June 15]

The peace of Eurepe, the equilibrium of the different states, the balance of power, and, to use a Germanism very prevalent on the Continent, "the state system" of the principal powers, all repose on the faith of treaties. In an international sense treaties are as important to nations in general, as municipal, criminal, or commercial laws to any particular community or individual state.

Without some international comity—without some part or understanding between kingdoms, there must arise perpetual blekerings and misunderstandings:—the strong would sometimes seek to oppress the feeble—the ambitious to circumvent or overbear his neighbor. Hence the necessity of a system of public law, depending upon the provisions of treaties, conventions, and authentic acts, to which the representatives of kingdoms set their scals. Of late years we are aware it has been the fashion to depuce ste diplomatiats and negotiators, whether military or civit; but if the history of Europe be opened from the treaties of Westphalia or of Utreticht to the present time, and be carefully examined by the student of history, it will then be seen how much of the peace which the world has enjoyed for three centuries has been owing to the labors of ambassadors, diplomatists, and negotiators, and to the grawing feeling propagated by jurists of the inviolability of treaties.

So long as these gravity public acts are inviolably observed by the contracting parties, we have a guarantee that peace will be maintained, and an assurance that none of the great powers seek in any wise to alter or disturb the settlement of Europe.

During the stormiest pertions of the years 1848 and 1849, when many crude theories were propagated by our cotemporaries, this journal ever coutended for the strict and faithful observance of treaties; and now that a healthier and calmer tone pervades a great persion of Euro

a great persion of Europe, we may be permitted to again recur to the language we held in 1848 and 1849, more especially when we find that language in perfect harmony with the acts of the ministry with-

perfect harmony with the acts of the ministry within the last few days.

The very last conforence held at the foreign office, to which Lord Malmesbury invited the ambassadors of the four great continental powers, had reference to the strict and faithful observance of treaties; and it is most satisfactory to find that on this head the representatives of France, Russia, and Austria are thoroughly agreed with the Prussian Envoy and be Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The general reader is reaffectly well awars that

Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The general reader is perfectly well aware that ever since the French revolution of IS30 Switzer-lard has been more or less in a state of political or rather politico-religious perturbation. In IS31 part of the population of Neufethatel rose with a view to unite that principality to the Swiss Confederation. Again, in IS48, after the French revolution of February, the principality of Neufethatel was invaded by bunds of Vandous, from the neighboring canton of Vand, who displaced the Prussian functionaries, and dissevered the ties which united the principality to the House of Hotenzollern, although these ties had, with little intermission, subsisted for nearly a century and a half

these tree had, with little intermission, subsisted for nearly a century and a half

It may be asked, how the right of Prussia accrued to the principality of Neufebatel. At the demiss of Marie de Longueville, Duchess of Neufebatel and the died without issue in 1707, there were a unuber of claimants for the succession of Neufebatel Louis XIV, claimed the principality as a fiel of the B stony of D'Arley, situated in Fig. he Comfé, and the parliament of Beranço produced in his favor. Claims were also put forch with Prince of Cottle the Duke de Luyues, the feast de Mariene, on Duchess Dowager of L. Engloye and the Duke of

Villerey; but the King of Prussia, who represented the rights of the Houses of Charons and d'Orango obtaines a decision in his favor from the States of Neufebated steel? The principality, through his "clats," with certain reservations, conceded to him the sovereignty in November, 1707, and thus coreregoty is acknowledged in the ninth article of the passes of Utrecht.

It is true this tisle, on the part of Prussia, was interrupted in 1805, when General Outlined took poscession of Neufebated on the part of France. It is true, also, that by a subsequent decree, of March, 1806, the principality and title of Neufebated were conferred by Napol-on on Marshal Berthier. But it is equally certain that the troops of the King of Prussia re entered the territory of Neufebated in January, 1814; that Marchal Berthier renumed any rights, or supposed rights, conceded to him by Bot sparte, and that he received, from the laborality of the King of Prussia, a pension of 25,000.

Totally irrespective, however, of these arrangements, Noufebated became, in a European sense, the creature of the treaties of Paris and Vienna, and under these great public sets the King of Prussia, receivered into possession of all his rights, with a guarantee of the principal powers, in 1814 and 1815. When this lawful authority of the King of Prussia, never unduly or intemperately exoreised, was interrupted four years age, the internal state of the principal continental kingdoms was so agitated and disturbed, that neither Severeigns nor Cabinets were in a condition to bestow attention on an affair which seemed insignificant in comparison with the mighty interests then at stake. But now that an interval of culm has succeeded to more than one season of storms, it became the duty of the European powers to recognise the rights of the Prussian Crown to a principality for a title to which it may invoke, not merely succession and election, but rights derived from the treaties of Utroott, of Paris, and of Vienna.

No one is better aware than ourselves that the co

rights derived from the treaties of Utrocht, of Paris, and of Vienna.

No one is better aware than ourselves that the neutrality and independence of Switzerland are also guaranteed by the great charter treaties of 1814 and 1815. But if Switzerland, under these treaties, derives important rights and immunities, the confederation also exercises those rights and enjoys those immunities fettered by considerations of duties and obligations, the binding force of which the mightiest and the meanest ought alike to acknowledge. It cannot be permitted to the Swiss either in the canton of Neufebatel or in the Federal Council, because it sunleases them, or because it seems for their advantage. and the meanest ought alike to acknowledge. It cannot be permitted to the Swiss either in the canton of Neufebatel or in the Federal Council, because it spleases them, or because it seems for their advantage, to set aside and trample under foot an important portion of the public law of Europe—a portion involving the rights of an independent sovereign, whose authority the Federal Council would not merely oust, but usurp to their own profit, and without an equivalent. The protocol of the conforence held in London is a mere assertion of an historical and treaty right legally deduced, a right set forth simply and clearly, without estentation or parade, much less menace. A document of this kind is a solemn recognition and a deliberate and passionless judgment; and it well become England to take a leading part in what we may call a judicial international award. That such an award may be followed by immediate submission on the part of the Federal Council we are sanguine enough to wish, if not to hope. The articles of the treaty of Vienna are equally binding on Switzerland as on England, France, Austria, and Russia; and it is the interest, as well as the duty of the Federal Council, to recognise in Neufebatel those rights which the treaty of Vienna established. With what equity can Switzerland enjoy the benefit derived from her neutrality in one portion of the treaty, if in another portion she is disposed unjustly to violate its provisions to the detriment of another independent power? Enjoying the benefit of the instrument, she must accept the burden, though, in truth, it is neither oppressive nor heavy. The away and sovereignty of Prussia in Neufebatel is easy and unoppressive, for years and years ago the late King accorded a censtitution. In nothing is the conference held at the Foreign Office unore important than in its unanimity. Some months ago separate action was apprehended on the part of France and Austria; whereas now these powers harmoniously concur with their co-signateries, if we may coin such a word, to m

Theatrical Statistics of France

Theatrical Statistics of France.

An immense volume of statistics, collected by order of the Chamber of Commerce by a special commission, under the superintendence of M. Horace Say, with a view to ascertain the state of trade and manufactures in the metropolis, furnishes—though it seems a strange place to look for such information—some curious details respecting the state of theatricals, past and present, in France. The gentlemas charged with this part of the inquiry, M. N. Rondot, has not, like his colleagues, confined his researches to Paris, but extended them to the whole of the country. The number of theatres in the 86 departments is set down at 361, 36 out of that number belonging to the small department of the Seine. The provincial boards do not appear well supplied with performers. 30 itinerant companies doing duty for no less than 280 theatres, 45 ouly being provided with stationary troupes. Three departments have no theatre what ever, all three being situated in the south—Lozere. Basses—Alpes, and Ardeche. M. Bondot concludes his general statistics by stating that the number of actors and actresses in France is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 8,000. We are then shown the progressive increase of theatres in Paris. Under Louis XIII. there was only one theatre in the capital, for M. Rondot does not reckon as such the booths of Gros René and Gautier-Garguille; under Louis XIV. they increased to five; there were six under Louis XV., and under his ill-fated successor 10 theatres were in full play. In 1791, all monopolies having been abolished, 51 theatres sprang up all at once; but by the year 1807 we find them decreased to 31. At this period privileges were re-established, and in the following year only nine were in exist cnee. Paris enjoyed 10 theatres from 1810 to 1814, and in the following year only nine were in existence. Paris enjoyed 10 theatres from 1810 to 1814, 11 from 1814 to 1819, 14 from 1849 to 1830, 16 in 1831, 21 in 1832, 23 in 1846, 25 in 1849, and 23 in 1851. These 23 theatres contain about 34,000 ence. Paris enjoyed 10 theatres from 1810 to 1814, 11 from 1814 to 1819, 14 from 1819 to 1830, 16 in 1831, 21 in 1832, 23 in 1816, 25 in 1849, and 23 in 1851. These 23 theatres contain about 34,000 places, and the average number of spectators every night is calculated at 20,000. Besides theatres there are 145 places of amusement open in the capital and its vicinity, principally during the summer season—public balls, such as Malfille's, cafe concerts, Guinguettes, &c; these establishments are frequented by, it is estimated, 24,000 persons per diem, thus carrying the number of pleasure seckers in Paris to 44,000 daily. Not the least interesting part of these statistics is that which refers to the receipts of the metropolitan theatres, which have undergone many variations, as may be seen from the following accounts—From 1807 to 1841 their average was nearly 5,000,000f; from 1822 to 1846 more than 10,000,000f; from 1837 to 1841 they averaged more than 9,000,000f; from 1842 to 1846 more than 10,000,000f. Here M. Rondot discontinues his own figures, and quotes the government returns, which stand thus:—1848, 6,474,708f; 1849, 7,775,570f; 1850, 9,959,785f; 1851, 10,460,000f. M. Rondot concludes his return by a statement of the number of the personnel employed in the Paris theatres, from which it appears, commencing at the lower and of the scale, that there are upwards of 400 b x-keepers, male and female; and 750 employies, clorks, &c., in the administrations, whose aggregate salaries amount to 740,060 The drosemakers, carpenters, see eshifters, &c., are more than 600 strong, and their average subaries maount to 500,000f. The number of musicians in the various o chestras is 650, and their aggregate income is 600,850f. We now ceme to the performers, of when, according to M. Rondot, there are 1,152 men and 891 women. Of these 793 are artistes, and the remainder choristers and figurantes. The emoluments of this macro his person of the size and the celebrated dansense. Mullio Guimard, only received 4,350f. How difference. F

Interesting Financial Intelligence.

Interesting Financial intelligence.

[From the London News, June 2:]

The markets for all descriptions of securities continue to exhibit a remarkable assessment movement, which is of course mainly traceable to the present extraordinary position of our monoy market. We are in a position to amounce that, although the Bank of Begland roturns for the last week are not yet completely made up, the actual increase shown so far in the stock of the previous to take is full half a million sterling over the previous large return! Monowhile, the directors, equally with the managers of the other banking institutions of the country, experience daily increased difficulty in placing out the funds at their disposal; so much so, in fact, that the value of movey may positively be considered almost nominal. The unparalleled inflex of gold is regarded with the utmost carnestness; and these who were dispused to view with a species of spathetic indifference its probable effect throughout Europe, so long as Galifarnia alone was the great gold producer, are now actionally shaken in their views since the treasure of Australia have been thrown open. The appreciation noticed for months part, is now more sensibly shown than ever, and holders of stocks and shares are generally sanguine of a great rise. At the same time the absence of what may be termed parely spassibility projects upon a large scale, as a peculiar resure of the present time. As to the queste a name of appreciation will contrain a same popularity attention will contrain the discontrain he discontrain a popularity and appreciation will contrain the discontrain he discontrain a popularity and appreciation will contrain the discontrain he discontrain to the present that a will contrain to a sequence of the present that a will contrain to a sequence of the present that a will contrain the discontrain to the present the sequence of the present that a will contrain the discontrain to the present the sequence of the present that the will contrain the discontrain to the present the

duction of a great speculative epoch are abunds thy at band, the only want folt be ug that of a obe and left which the surplus wealth of the unition on all rides, and chiefly amongst those of whise hands the guidance of the course of the one of whise hands the guidance of the course of the money market principally rests.

The rise in consols to day was rather more that it per cent, which makes the advance since this day last week 14 per cent. With a brisk inquiry for stock, the market went steadily up from 100½ to 1605, and finally left off with a first aspect at 1005 to 161 ex div for the 16th Jedy. This rise shows how well founded were the views of those who expected that the amount of the consol dividend would be fully recovered during the month's shutting of the books. The government broker has renewed his purchases, and took a parcel of Reduced Threes at 1015. As this stock is of course liable to reduction at any period when the government could carry such a measure through and as dissentients would merely have the option of being paid off at par, surprise is expressed at the investments of the Sinking Fund being carried on at 12 prefix Even making allowance for the dividend that has accrued, this stock is at a premium. The Three-and-a Quarter per Cout Stock was in demand, and will doubtless see a much better price. Bank Stock rose to 224. The business recorded is as follows:—Three per Cent Consols, for the opening, 100½, ½, ½, ½, ½, ½ tox div. Three per Cent reduced 101, ½. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½, 104, 3½, 4½. Long Annutities, 18to, 6½. Bank stock, 224, 228.

In the foreign house the rise was not great, except in Spanish boads, which were in great favor. Mexican, Peruvian, Veneruelan, and Russian stocks are gradually advancing. Austrian sorip, which yesterday showed signs of weakness, fell to 4 prem. As already intimated by us, it is probable an attempt will be made to make the market is having attained so high a premium as 5. The means by which the price has been nursed, however, are pre

Bank.

An account pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap 32, for the week ending on Saturday, June 19, 1852.

Saturday, June 19, 1852.

Notesiasued. ...£33,052,955
Government debt .£11,015,190
Gold coin and bullion. ...\$23,959,550
Silver bullion ...\$23,375

Proprietors' capital Comment of the Government secu-rities, including dead weight an-482,053

£38,741,158 M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashler. Dated the 24th day of June, 1852.

New Planet.

[To the Editor of the London Times.]

Sir—At 12h. 30m. mean time, last night, I discovered a new planet on the borders of the constellations Aquila and Serpens, about 5 dg cast of the star Tau in Ophiuchus. It shines as a fine star of botween the eighth and ninh magnitudes, and has a very steady yellow light. At moments it appeared to have a disc, but the night was net sufficiently favorable for high magnifiers. At 13h 13m 16s. a can time, its right ascension was 18h 12m 58 Ss., and its north polar distance 98 dg. 16m 0 9s. The diurnal motion in R. A. is about Im 2s towards the west, and in N. P. D. two or three minutes towards the south. This beautiful little planet is the fifth discovered during our systematic examination of the zodiscal heavens. I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's-park, June 25.

the Artee Children-The Habeas Corpus

Case.
We have heretofore published an account of the proceedings, before one of the courts of Philadel phin, which proceedings were instituted in behal o the parents of the Aztec children, to take the vitees from the custody of Mr. Morris, who claims be their lawful guardian. The children were cought before the Court on the 6th inst. when, demende Silva being sworn, said—I am acquainted th their parents; they live in the village of Jacota, in the State of San Salvador; in 1849, I was them to me, to take them away for a specified time, to educate them; she told me that I would have to see their father, who was away at the time; afterwards I saw the father and mother together; they gave the children to me, without any written paper, to take them to Granada to educate them; I determined to bring them to this country to educate them, and then exhibit them; in consequence of a quarrel I had with the British Minister at Granada, I was arrested, and put in confinement; it had nothing to do with the children; at that time Mr Addison and snother American formed a partnership with my brother in law, to take the children to America and exhibit them, and share the proceeds; I saw the parents last, in 1851; as soon as I arrived where they were, they demanded them of me before the authorities there, and said that they had been told that I had sold them; I made myself liable before the magistrates there, that I should come on here and get them, and return them; I had to give bail there to that effect, and am still held by it; I delivered the children to Salaza, my brother-in-law, in San Carlo, Nicaragua; it is about eighty lengues from San Carlo to where the parents of the children reside; I have been here fifteen days, and came to this country with no other object than to get the children before him; no paper whatever pessed between the parents and myself; the last I saw of the children was when I delivered them to Salaza; I saw Salaza three meaths ago; he is now in Granada; when Salaza three meaths ago; he is now in Granada; when Salaza three meaths ago; he is now in Granada; when Salaza three meaths ago; he is now in Granada; when Salaza three meaths ago; he is now in Granada; when Salaza three meaths ago; he is now in Granada; when Salaza three meaths ago; he is

ever passed between the parents and myself; the last I saw of the children was when I delivered them to Salaza; I saw Salaza three menths ago; he is now in Granada; when Salaza came to the United States, he was in crapany with Addison; my brother Peter accompanied Salaza, and my brother-inlaw and Addison, as interpreter, and was to have a certain portion of the proceeds; from San Carlo they come to Granada, where I was.

The certificates referred to were effered by Mr. Fallon, and objected to. Ruled out, as they could not be certified to.

The evidence here closed. Mr. Guilou said, he would not take up-the time of the court by effering tectimony, as such a case had not been saide out, for the court to interfere, as the set of hobers corpus contemplates.

Cot Page, on the same able, contended that the witness (Ar Silva) was not in a condition to protect the children while at San Carlo, and that he parent deisodents to carry out the objects the parents had in view in parting with their children.

The Judge held that be could not interfere with the present deisodents to carry out the objects the parents had in view in parting with their children.

The Judge held that be could not interfere with the present custedly of the children, upon the unsupported testimony of the witness alone. He had evidently parted with their custedly to his brotherialaw. (Mr. Salaza), and until it could be shown that the children were not cared for according to the original agreement between witness and the parents of the children, the court would not interfere.

of the children, the court would not interfere.

Very Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to May 7, have been received. A sharp and sanguinary conflict had cocurred between the 6th regiment and a large army of Kafirs. The latter were defeated, with a large number killed. The new Governor, Catheart, was about to leave with a force of about one thousand men on a scoret expedition. It was supposed that he intended to surprise and capture some of the robel chiefs in their stronghold. A spy, expurred by the English troops, had offered to lead the Governor to a place where he could capture several leading chiefs, but the Governor suspecting his integrity, was creeting a scaffeld to hang him.

It is stated to be the intention of the Governor to creet forts near the mountain passes of the Kaffirs, and thus compel them to abandon them. Sandilhi, the chief of the Kaffirs, had against upon the south side Governor replied that he would not treat with him while there was a single Kaffir upon the south side of the river kei. The Cape papers greatly rejoice at this decision, believing that their old adversaries will be driven into Central Africa, and the Kaffir lands be annexed to the English colony.

As a specimen of the cruality of this terrible war, it is stated that some robel Hostentots, from whom a number of cattle had been captured by the colonists, started in porasit, but not overtaking their Caemies, shot in cold blood four women whom they need the way. One of the leading Hotentots had been indicated for high treases, in exciting his between to kill and stay the subjects of Queen Victoria, and was soon to be tried.

Our Washington Correspondence

WASHINGTON July 6. 153.
The Superintending Clerk of the Census Office, and

his Claim for Compensation and allowed by Law
— Compensation and allowed by Law
— Compensation Whittlessy's a crisions.

Some days ago an account was given in a Wash,
ington letter to the HERALD, of the deficulty which
had arisen between the accounting officers of the
Treasury, and Mr. Kennedy, the Superintending Clerk of the Census, in consequence of the claim of the latter for the sainry of a defunct office, as also his expenses in his pleasure trip to Europe. Mr. Kennedy, in a letter to the Hanalin, called in quostion the truth of that statement, in language at once characteristic and impertinent I therefore ecclose you the official papers themselves, from which you will see, that so far from exaggerating the matter, the correspondent of the HERALD failed to place the transaction in as strong a light as the official decement, assume a strong as light as the official

documents werrant.

As to the assertion that it is an old case, it is only necessary to remark, that it is a case still unsettle i, and that the Committee of Ways and Monus, are asked to appropriate the money which the Comptroller has decided Kennedy has no claim to in

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1852. The Superintending Clerk of the Consus.

The Superintending Clerk of the Census.

The Telegraph of this place has the following, which we desire to give at length—

We observe in the New Yoak Herald of yesterday a Washington letter of the 25th instant, in which a most grees, figurant, and bactices ettack is made upon this efficient. In this letter Mr. Kennedy is charged with having received higher compensation than the law authorizes; and it is neserted that the Comptroller has refused to adout his accounts, for want of vonchers. So.

We have made inquiry into this matter and learn, not only that Mr. Kennedy presented all his vouchers when asked for them, but that none of them have been disallowed. Mr. Kennedy was also asked for an explanation, which he promptly formished.

We learn still further, that when a question arcose respecting Mr. Kennedy's compensation, he at once respecting Mr. Kennedy's compensation, he at once respecting the factor of the control of \$2.500, but that of \$2.500 is although tendered to him—until the matter should be decided beyond all controversy.

These being the facts, we think it strange that any one could thus attempt to injure the character of a public efficient of gratify his own private griefs or from any ther motive, and we cannot but deem it equally strange that the Committee of Ways and Means should permit such use to be made of papers placed in their possession for their own culm and dispassionate examination.

The writer spaks of this as a matter which his just originated but the truthis, that it was discussed months ago by those concerned, since which time it has rested.

There are some persons who imagine that an argument is strengtened by the use of abusive

argument is strengthoned by the use of abusive epithets, and the writer of the above article appears to be of that class. As we have nothing to do with him, we do not choose to be diverted from the real issue by his want of good manners, and shall, therefore, only reply to that portion which denies the truth of the statement in the HERALD, to which he

refers.

In the first place it is necessary to remark, that In the first place it is necessary to remark, that the statement of the difficulty between Mr. Stuart and the First Comptroller, on account of Mr. Kennedy's claim, was obtained entirely from official documents, and merely gave the substance of those documents. It was not stated that Keonedy "received higher compensation than the law authorizes;" but it was stated that he claimed higher thorizes;" but it was stated that he claimed higher compensation, and that Mr. Whittlesey refused to allow it. And also that Mr. Whittlesey, in his decision disallowing it, expresses the conviction that Mr. Stuart must have been misinformed of the facts, Mr. Stuart must have been misinformed. Kennedy in or he would never have countenanced Kennedy in demanding the compensation as secretary of a board which had ceased to exist, before Kennedy's appointment as Superintending Clerk of the Census

appointment as Superintending Clerk of the Census office.

The Tilegraph says that Mr. Kennedy was asked for an explanation, which he promptly furnished. The truth of the matter is this: After Mr. Whittlesey had decided against his claim, he called upon the Comptroller and desired to make an argument. He was told to do so in writing. Some days afterwards, he left a statement at the Comptroller's office, without signature. Thereupon the Comptroller looked into the matter again, and made a second decision, still stronger than the first, against Kennedy. It was principally from this second decision that we compiled our statement; and it speaks of Kennedy's conduct in making out his accounts, for five menths after his appointment, at the rate of \$2,500, and then suddenly putting in a claim for a larger amount, on the ground of his still being Secretary of the defunct Census Board, in terms not the most complimentary.

The third paragraph in the article states that

larger amount, on the ground of his still being Secretary of the defunct Census Board, in terms not the most complimentary.

The third paragraph in the article, states that Kennedy "at once refused any salary, either \$2,500 or \$3,000, also, although tendered to him, until the matter should be decided beyond all controversy."

As the matter is not yet decided, having been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, if his refusal still holds out, he has not received any money for a good while. But that he was tendered \$3,000 a year, in definance of the Comptroller's decision, is simply not true. No person but the dishursing agent of the census fund, Mr. Williamson, here a right to pen him his salary, and if he has tendered him more than the Comptroller has decided the law allows him, he offered to pay it out of his ewa pocket—a very probable story. Williamson cannot settle his accounts unless the Comptroller passes them, and that officer has distinctly refused to allow Kennedy \$3,000 a year, up to this very hour, and will centine to do so, until the law is altered.

With regard to the nax meant of \$1,750 out of the

that officer has distinctly refused to allow Kennedy \$3,000 a year, up to this very hour, and will continue to do so, until the law is altered.

With regard to the payment of \$1,750 out of the contingent fund, which Williamson made to Kennedy for his European tour, the Comptroller refuses to allow it, as having been paid without authority of law, and will not recognize any vouchers as satisfactory, which the law did not contemplate.

The Tilegraph says that the difficulty took place months ago, and is not a recent occurrence. We stated distinctly that five months after Kennedy's appointment he made the claim which Whittlesey repudiates. The difficulty then arose, and has continued up to the present time, and still remains unadjusted. The Committee on Ways and Moans have it now before them. The Comptroller has made his decision and refuses to receds. It is a matter which has yet to be settled, and the committee have been asked to settle it by giving Kennedy the entire compensation he desires. The committee, in order to determine what were Konnedy's claims, called for the Cemptroller's decision, and thus the matter came to light.

We will endoavor to procure a copy of all the documents, which fully sustain everything we have written. As to the fling at the writer, that he desires to "gratify his own private griefs," it is not only wholly anfounded in fact, but ridiculously aband. We have no griefs, public or private, to gratify at Mr Kennedy's expense. We never asked a favor at his hands, and never desired any. In short, we don't care a button about him one way or the other. We find, by public documents, that he has been endeavoring to get a salary for an office which the Comptroller spoke of the matter as it deserves to be spoken of; and being opposed to all "gouging," we exposed the transaction, and will follow it up to Mr. Kennedy's full content.

Whitebalt Dunner at Blackwall, England.

Whitebalt Dinner at Blackwall, England.

Whitebalt Dinner at Blackwall, England.

[Mr. Weed's letter to the Albary Journal.]

London, June 18, 1852.

Mr. George Peabody, who has earned and is worthy of the reputation he enjoys as one of the "Merchant Princes" of London, gave his friends a sumptious dinner, yesterday, at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall. The Brunswick fronts the river Thames, opposite Greenwich Hospital, so that we had a full view of the vossels and steamers that swam through the Thames, while seated at the table.

Covers were laid for 110 guests, every one of whom appeared. The company assembled at five o'clock. An hour was agreeably passed in the drawing room. Three fourths of those present were Americans. The table was graced by the presence of nearly fifty ladies.

firy ladies.

At six o'clock Mr. Peabody, followed by his guests, led the lady of the American Minister to the table, the fleral decorations of which were very beautiful. A fine band of music was stationed in the hotel.

the hotel.

After grace and the soup, came various courses of all the five \$\frac{\text{sh}}{\text{the}}\$ with which the rivers and channels of England abound, served in every form know m to the collinary art, succeeded by a distinct course of whitebait, a \$\frac{\text{sh}}{\text{the}}\$ much extermed here, and very delicate Then come the various joints and the fine game of which England boasts, followed, in course, by sweets, dessert, icos, fruit, &c., &c.

The elect being finally removed, Mr Peabody gave, prefaced by brief and appropriate rectarks, first, "the Queen," and then the "President of the United States," which were crark with enhanciasm. "Goa Seve the Queen" and "Hall Columbia" were sing by a Glee club, with fine effect, after each of these rentiments.

reic contiments.

The Hen. William Brown, member of Parliament

from Liverpool, after paying a high compliment to Mr. Perhody's standing as americant, and alluding to that gentleman's effects to strongthen and brighten the bonds of trandship between English brighten the bonds of mendship between English men and Americans, offered a sentiment compliance and the lion Abbet Lawrence, the American Minister at this court. This brought up Mc. L. who spake of his bappiness in meeting, at the table of their common boat, so many of his countrymen. Mr Lawrence then slighed to the importance of cultivating friendly and influence retailed between two of the most enlightened authors of the arch, and awarded in Mr Pasheds the grade of earth, and awarded to Mr Parbody the oredit of doing more to promote that abject than any country living man.

Mr. Lewrence alluded also to the fact that this was the auditorsary of the Batale of Banker's Hol, and that at this very hour that glorious event was being celebrated, as he hoped to ever would be, in Bos on and Charlestawn. He rejoiced that the time had come when even Englishmen censed to remember the American revolution with bitterness, and were free to admit that our fathers were right in striking for national it dependence. Mr. L. also referred to the fact that to morrow (the 18th of June) was the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, another great event in the annals of the weeld. The battle of Bunker's Hill, on the 17th of June, gave freedom to the continent of American Phase for the European continent.

The Hon Mr. Hankey, Governor of the Bank of England, followed in the same liberal, cordial spirit, invoking friendship and harmony between the two countries, and passing to the high pecuniary position, the musulfied mercantile reputation, and the munificent hospitalities of Mr. Pasbody, in the marmest and most flattering terms—terms of commendation which were evidently from the hear, and which, from a source so high, reward a life of toil and integrity.

George Wood, Esq., of New York, who was called. Mr. Lawronce alluded also to the fact that this

and which, from a sound of the control of the contr

ing, the party baving passed five hours delightfully at the table, returned to the drawing room for must

And now, as the "small hours" were approaching, the party baving passed five hours delightfully at the table, returned to the drawing room for must and dancing

Among the guests of Mr Peabody, on this compion, were the flon. Abbot Lawrence, Mrs. and Median Lawrence, T. Bigelow Lawrence and Abbot Lawrence, Jr.; Col. Aspinwalt, lady and daughter; Mr. Leelie (the artist), lady and lady, and lady, flatter and lady, of Latter, or Leelie (the artist), lady and two Misses Fay, of Salem, Mr. Fry, lady and two Misses Fay, of Salem, Mr. Say, lady and two Misses Fay, of Salem, Mr. Say, lady and two Misses Mr. Stell and lady, of Manchester, with two Misses Leenon, of Baltimore; Mrs. Hunter and daughter, with Miss Weed, of Albany; Mr. B. A. Sewall, of Boston; Mr. C. A. Hamilton and R. Eell, Mr. Lispensrd Stewart and lady, Mr. C. Grewwold, and Mr. Schwart and lady, of New York; Mr. Churchman sud lady, of Philadelphia; Mr. Alexander Dunean, of Canandaigus; George Wood, Esq. and daughter, of New York; Col. Chinds, (ongineer,) of Albany; Mr. Beals and lady, of New York; Mr. Hazeltine and lady, of New York; Mr. Ward and two Misses Ward, of Baltimore; Mr. Lampson, of Albany; Mr. Samson, of the London Cimes, and Mr. Inskipp, of the Mowing Post; Mr. W. W. Gilbert and Mr. Seeley, of New York; Mr. Hasevens, of New York; Ol. Fremont, of California, and others, whose names I did not get

Mr. Peabody is untiring in his attentions to Americans; and his hospitalities are so kindly and delicately tendered, that you seem to be conferring rather than receiving favors. He is a native of Danvers. Mr. Haselein an

Infidelity and Murder.

Infidelity and Marder.

[Fr.m the Baltimore Sun. July 7.]

We are again called upen to record one of these terrib e deeds of crime, so frequently the result of unbridled passion and rankling suspicion, when cocurred about nine o'clock on Sunday night, in the southern section of the city.

It appears that an individual named William H. Williams, lived very unbappily with his wife Elian Ann, having, as he supposed, well grounded reasons to suspect her fidelity. A few days since both determined upon a separation, his wife renting a small house, No. 383 Charles, near Cross street, into which she removed a few articles of furniture. On which she removed a few articles of furniture. On which she removed a few articles of furniture. On the evening of the tragedy, Williams was told that she was living with a man named Samuel Abbott, and he proceeded immediately to the house, being armed with a huge knife.

Passing up the alley he heard persons talking, as though in a suppressed conversation; he jumped the fence and enter of the house, where he found his wife in company with Abbott. He rushed upon them, and thrust the knife, which he had in his haud into the left shoulder of his wife, immediately repeating the blow, and striking her in the right shoulder, just below the shoulder blade, the knife separating the lungs. The unfortunate woman ran through the lungs. The unfortunate woman ran through the longs are him smale several thrusts at Abbot, and inflicted two or three very severe wounds upon his person. He immediately after left the house and gave hunself up to the watchman, who was not aware of the difficulty until informed by himself. The wavelength of the Southers district house, and Capt. Heffler immediately repaired to the residence of the informate woman, and had the matter invostigated. When the Captain returned to the wavelet ouse, he informed Williams that his wife was dead, when he immediately burst into tears and said he was sorry for what the had done, but any man would have done the same thing had he been

when he immediately burst into tears and said as was sorry for what he had done, but any man would bave done the same thing had he been in his place. Attended by Lieut. Peacock, he conveyed the prisoner to juil by 11 o'clock.

Coroner Kennedy was called on, and repairing to the house, held an inquest upon the remains, which produced the following testimony:—

Capt. Heffrer testified that he accompanied the prisoner to juil, about eleven o'clock on the night the murder was committed; during the ride, the accused acknowledged that he gave the marderous blow, and seemed deeply affiliated with the circumstance.

blow, and seemed deeply afflicted with the circumstance.

John Dunlaps averred that he heard the noise of the woman as she fell on the porch of Mr. Hoover; ran quickly to the place, and found her weltering in blood; with the assistance of others raised her up, when she was already dead; when witness got to the porch, there were two ladies thereon.

Miss Susan Hoover, one of the ladies, testified that the woman ran to the porch on which she was, and crying out that her husband had killed her, expired simost immediately.

Caspar Felch being called and sworn, testified as follows:—He went to Mr. Hoover's porch and helped to raise up the decoased, in doing which he found she was dead.

Upon the conclusion of the evidence, a vary thorough post mortem examination was made, by

Upon the conclusion of the evidence, a very thorough post morten examination was made, by Drs. Leas, Carr, and McGrawth. These gentlemen stated to the jury the precise character of the wounds, one of which entered the back at the point anterior to the right shoulder blade, penetrating two inches into the lower lobe of the left lung. There were three other deep wounds, one of which was on the right shoulder, extending down the area—another on the left shoulder, striking the edge of the shoulder-blade—and third on the tore flager of the right band, extending its full length.

The jury returning, after a brief deliberation, rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to ber death in consequence of wounds inflict-

rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death in consequence of wounds inflienced upon her person by the aforesaid William H. Williams.

Almost immediately after the assault was made. Samuel Abbott, who is a single man, and apparently not ever twenty years of age, ran from the house to the residence of his mother, a few doors above, on the opposite side of the street. Upon arriving, he fainted from the loss of blood, and was immediately thereafter placed in bed. The principal wound which he received was upon the left shoulder, extending from the top thereof to the elbow, and constituting a severe and painful, though not dangerous wound,

extending from the top thereof to the show, and constituting a severe and painful, though not dangerous wound,

The deceased was about thirty-two years of age—bad been married about ten years, and was the mether of six children, most of wnom are tow living. Her maiden name was Durham, and of a highly respectable family. Her father, an aged man, was present during the inquest, and evidenced the most inexpressible grief and emotion. Her husband is a machinist by trade, but of larer years applied his energies to the conduct of a grocery establishment on the corner of Hughes and Light street.

Concerning the general treatment which the docessed received at his hands, there are a variety of conflicting reports, some averring that his conduct was characterised by kindness, but the majority asserting that it was quite the reverse, inasmuch as she often appeared bearing upon her countenance the evidences of his brutality and violence.

The whole affair has occasioned considerable excitement in the section of the city where the parties resided, many declaring it to be deeply regretted that Atbott was not likewise ushed into eternity.

FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPTED BALOON ASCENSION IN BEINGFORT — At Bridgoott, Ct., on the 5th instant, one of the principal features of the "ledependence Day" celebration was to have been a believe ascerasion on horseback. The feat was to be performed by Mons Petin. But when the baloon was all ready, it was found that there was no horse. The assemblage was rather indignant, but kept orderly until the seriel vehicle reached a height of about thirty feet. It then came in contact with the telegraphic wires, and was torn to pieces. FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPTED BALOON ASCRNSION

DANIEL WESSTER'S RECEPTION IN BOSTON —We understand that, by general agreement, all the stores in Milk and Pearl streets are to be closed after 12 M., on Friday, in honor of Mr Webster. It is expected that the wholesale and other establishments in other parts of the city will do likewise.